

**ST. PAUL'S CHURCH,
WINCHESTER, HAMPSHIRE**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
REPORT**

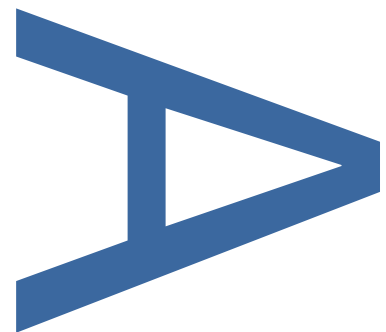
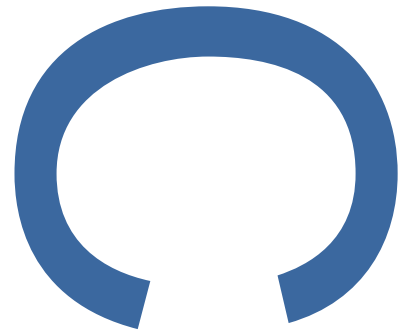
**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:
WINCHESTER CITY COUNCIL**

**PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBERS:
18/00333/FUL, 18/00334/FUL AND PRE-
APPLICATION**

PCA REPORT NO: R13365

SITE CODE: AY648

AUGUST 2018



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

**ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, WINCHESTER, HAMPSHIRE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT**

Issue 1: Issued for Approval

Site Code: AY648

Central NGR: SU 47689 29931

Local Planning Authority: Winchester City Council

Planning Reference: 18/00333/FUL, 18/00334/FUL and Pre-Application

Commissioning Client: St. Matthew with St. Paul Parochial Church Council

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August 2018**

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DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

Site Name: St. Paul's Church, Winchester, Hampshire

Type of project: Archaeological Evaluation Report

Report: R13365

Quality Control

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Figure 1: Site Location

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Figure 3: Trench Sections

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1 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) was appointed by the Parish of St. Matthew with St. Paul, Winchester, to carry out an archaeological evaluation, at St. Paul's Church Winchester, Hampshire, hereafter 'the site'. The site is the subject of proposed changes to access off St. Paul's Hill and to a separate proposal of the construction of new and additional parish rooms to the north of the church.

The evaluation was designed in discussion with the LPA's Historic Environment Team Archaeologist (HETA) and reflected the potential of the Site to contain archaeological resources. This potential was highlighted by excavations to the north of the church carried out in 1972. The 1972 excavations uncovered significant evidence of the former medieval church, St. Anastasius, in the form of structural elements and burials. Evidence of the 19th century construction of the current church and general landscaping was also identified.

The evaluation comprised the excavation of two evaluation trenches and three test pits. The evaluation trenches measured 10m X 1.8m (Trench 1) and 5m X 1.8m (Trench 2) and were located in the open area to the north-east of the church. The test pits were proposed to all measure 1.5m X 1.5m, however Test Pit 2 was extended in order to further investigate potential archaeological features.

No significant in situ archaeological resources were identified during the course of the archaeological evaluation. The historic topography of the site, and therefore the true archaeological horizon, appears to have been hidden by the wide-ranging landscaping and construction that took place during the Victorian period. It is highly unlikely that significant archaeological resources remain to the east or south of the church, however owing to the varied changes in ground levels over the last 150 years it is possible that areas of greater archaeological survival could be present, such as was identified during the 1972 excavations to the north the church.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Project Background

2.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) was appointed by the Parish of St. Matthew with St. Paul, Winchester, to carry out an archaeological evaluation, at St. Paul's Church Winchester, Hampshire, hereafter 'the site' (**Figure 1**). The site is the subject of proposed changes to access off St. Paul's Hill and to a separate proposal of the construction of new and additional parish rooms to the north of the church.

2.1.2 The archaeological evaluation was a requirement of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), Winchester City Council (18/0333/FUL, 18/00334/FUL and any future planning applications relating to proposed development to the north of St. Paul's Church). This evaluation was designed in discussion with the LPA's Historic Environment Team Archaeologist (HETA) and reflected the potential of the Site to contain archaeological resources that may be affected by the proposed development.

2.1.3 This document provides a report on the results of the evaluation, carried out between the 3rd and the 6th of April 2018 and has been prepared in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists standard and guidance for archaeological evaluation (CIfA 2014) and Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (Historic England, 2015).

2.2 Location, Topography and Geology

2.2.1 The site, NGR SU 47689 29931 (**Figure 1**), lies in the historic western suburb of Winchester. It is located on the eastern side of St. Paul's Hill and overlooks the centre of Winchester City to the east.

2.2.2 The site rises significantly from St. Paul's Hill, from an approximate height of 61.50 m above the ordnance datum (aOD) at the road to a level of approximately 65m aOD in front of the main entrance to the church (**Figure 2**). The vehicular entrance to the site is bounded on either side by two steep grass banks. There is little evidence remaining for the historic topography of the site. This is largely owing to the extensive levelling and subsequent build-up of the site following the construction of St. Paul's church in 1872.

2.2.3 The bedrock geology of the site is mapped as Seaford Chalk Formation, with no recorded superficial natural deposits. During archaeological investigations of the site in 1972, the natural geology was not observed across all excavation areas but was seen, as weathered chalk, in the western section of Trench 1 at 63.08m aOD. This was not at a consistent level for the entire trench, with much of the natural at this level having been truncated by archaeological activity.

2.3 Proposed Development

2.3.1 There are three separate development proposals currently being considered by the client, two of these are currently being considered for planning permission by the LPA and the

third is at a pre-application stage. Planning application 18/00333/FUL relates to proposed alteration to the interior of St. Paul's Church and the installation of an air source heat pump. Planning application 18/0334/FUL relates to proposed widening of access, expanding car parking provision and installing a staircase leading from St. Paul's Hill to the church. The third proposal, at the pre-application stage is for the demolition of existing structures and the erection of a number of new parish rooms and offices to the north of St. Paul's church.

2.4 Archaeological and Historical Background

2.4.1 The site lies to the west of the historic core of Winchester, approximately 300m to the west of the line of the City walls. The current church located on the site, St. Paul's, was constructed in the 19th century on the site of the medieval church and graveyard of St. Anastasius. A Desk Based Assessment, prepared for the client, summarised the archaeological and historical background as follows (Development Archaeology Services 2017):

'This pre-planning application archaeological desk based assessment study has been prepared for St Ann's Gate Architects, in advance of proposed development to comprise the construction of proposed new external extensions within the churchyard of the church of St. Paul, St Paul's Hill, Winchester, Hampshire along with internal reordering of the church interior.

No earlier prehistoric archaeological activity or finds have been made within the area of the assessment site or within its immediate environs and so the potential for archaeological activity and finds from the earlier prehistoric periods to be encountered here is considered to be low.

The assessment site is situated to the north of northern arm of the Iron Age Oram's Arbor enclosure ditch and Oppida. It is considered that any archaeological activity and finds associated with this settlement to be found on this assessment site will be low.

Later Roman burials have been within the earlier Oram's Arbor enclosure ditch and also to its immediate north. However, no such burials have been found as far north as the assessment site, so this potential is also considered to be low.

Evidence for early Anglo-Saxon domestic occupation was found during the rescue excavation that was undertaken in 1972 prior to the construction of a new extension to the church hall within the assessment site. So, it is considered that the potential for similar such archaeological activity and finds to be made must be considered to be high.

The line of the western medieval suburban defensive ditch also lies within and to the immediate north of this assessment site. To the north of the church, the uppermost layers of this defensive ditch and an associated and substantial chalk bank have been found. The line of these defences was found during the course of an archaeological watching brief on land off St Paul's Hill in 1976 and to the immediate north of the assessment site. However, a further attempt to trace the line of these defences in 2003 during the course of an

archaeological evaluation at St Paul's House and also to the immediate north of this assessment site did not locate these defences. Despite these latter negative results, it is considered that further archaeological remains and finds associated with these defences may be made on this site, the potential for which is considered to be high.

The site of the medieval church of St Anastasius is also situated within the area of the assessment site [and not the church of St Mary in the Valley as depicted on the early Edition O.S. maps used in this study]. The foundations of this earlier church were exposed in 1860-2 during the construction of the present church on this site and also during the aforementioned rescue archaeological excavation undertaken here in 1972. During the course of the 19th century and also during the 1972 rescue excavation, inhumation burials associated with the cemetery of this former medieval church were also found here. Further such burials have been found during the course of landscaping and gardening works undertaken in the churchyard in 1976. So, it is considered that the potential for further archaeological remains and finds associated with this earlier medieval church and its attendant cemetery to be found on this assessment site is also high'

2.4.2 The 1972 excavations at the site revealed several phases of archaeological activity (Qualmann 1978). The earliest phase of archaeology identified during the investigation was associated with a Saxon occupation layer, this was later used for a number of burials, possibly representing the churchyard of the St. Anastasius when first constructed. By the end of the 11th century it appears that church had been extended to cover part of the previous burial ground, with graves being cut into the 12th century church floor. A further period of rebuilding was identified, likely dating to the 13th century, which further extended the church wall to the north, possibly representing the addition of a northern aisle. A layer of demolition material, dating to the mid-14th century was identified, reflecting the historical sources that suggested that the church had started to decline by the end of the 14th century. It appears that graveyard continued in use after this point, with graves being cut through the demolition material, however it was interpreted by the excavators that none of the graves dated to past AD1400 (Ottaway 2017). The church was finally pulled down in 1493 after falling into disuse (Page 1912). The excavation revealed no later medieval or pre 19th century post medieval archaeological resources, owing to the levelling of the site following the construction of St. Paul's church in 1872. Topsoil was brought onto the site at this time for landscaping; this material contained a number of artefacts ranging from Roman to post-medieval in date. It is likely that the artefacts recovered from the topsoil derived from another site and were not considered to be *in situ*.

2.4.3 During the 1972 excavations at St. Paul's church archaeology was identified at the following levels:

- Archaeological Horizon (14th century demolition and graves): 63.99m aOD – 63.75m aOD
- 13th century extension: 63.87m aOD – 63.95m aOD
- 11th century extension: 63.52m aOD – 63.15m aOD

2.4.4 Current ground levels on the plateaued area of the carpark, tarmacked area and children's play area ranges) from 64.57m aOD to 65.20m a OD. The raised bank to the south of the church is at approximately 66.74m aOD. The grass bank to the south-west of the church is approximately 65.20m aOD.

3 AIM

3.1 Archaeological Evaluation

- 3.1.1 The aim of the archaeological evaluation was to determine the character, extent, date, condition and significance of archaeological resources within the Site, taking account of their potential to contain biological and palaeo-environmental remains.
- 3.1.2 A further aim was to prepare an archive of the results of the investigations leading to the preparation of this final report, so that the future treatment of any archaeological resources beneath the Site, in respect of the proposed development, may be determined.

4 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The following presents a summary of the evaluation results based upon the Site archive, which comprises a Site diary, digital photographs. A trench register, containing details of all trenches and test pits, including context numbers and depths appears in **Appendix 1**. Photographs of the site appear in **Appendix 2**. The archive of all stages of the archaeological work is held at PCA's Winchester office under the site code AY648 and will in due course be deposited with the Hampshire Cultural Trust.

4.2 Methodology

4.2.1 The archaeological evaluation was undertaken following the methodology detailed in the Written Scheme of Investigation (PCA 2018), which was approved by the Local Planning Authority in advance of the works and on the advice of the HETA.

4.2.2 The evaluation comprised the excavation of two evaluation trenches and three test pits. The evaluation trenches measured 5m X 1.8m (Trench 1) and 10m X 1.8m (Trench 2) and were located in the open area to the north-east of the church. The test pits were proposed to all measure 1.5m X 1.5m, however Test Pit 2 was extended in order to further investigate potential archaeological features (**Figure 2**).

4.2.3 Using a comparison of current ground levels and the levels at which archaeology was encountered during the 1972 excavation, it was anticipated that the archaeological horizon in Trenches 1, 2 and test pit 3, will be approximately 0.60m below ground level (BGL). Although the current heights at the proposed locations of test pits 1 and 2 appear to be significantly higher, it is possible that archaeological remains may be found at a higher level. This is owing to the lack of knowledge surrounding the historic topography of the site and to anecdotal evidence of the discovery of human burials during landscape work in 1976, with only 0.10m of topsoil covering the burials (Qualmann 1978).

4.3 Evaluation Trenches

4.3.1 The two evaluation trenches were located to the north-east of St. Paul's Church, in an open area known as the 'meadow' (**Figure 2**). Both of the trenches shared a similar deposition sequence and contained no *in situ* archaeological resources. The turf layer and subsoil ([101]/[201] and [102]/[202] respectively) had an average total depth of 0.28m below ground level (BGL), under which were several thick layers of mixed dark soil, with frequent inclusion of broken chalk, post medieval ceramic building material and other demolition material ([103]/[203], [104]/[204], [105]/[205] and [206]). Also included within these layers was a significant quantity of disarticulated human remains, none of which could be considered to be *in situ*. These deposits varied in composition, but all contained a constituent quantity of sand, alongside an equal spread of the inclusions listed above (**Figure 3 and Plates 1 & 2**).

4.3.2 The trenches were excavated to a maximum depth of 1.20m BGL, as a consideration to the safe depth of excavations. At this level, in both trenches, there were still mixed deposits containing demolition material.

4.4 Test Pits

4.4.1 Test Pit 1, located on a raised area to the south of the church, demonstrated a series of tip layers comprising sandy construction material (**Figure 4 and Plate 3**). These tip layers appear to have created the raised area, which slopes down to the north and abuts the boundary wall to south. A mixed garden soil, containing post medieval CBM and disarticulated human remains, was identified below the tip layers. A small charnel pit, containing a single human skull, was identified within the lowest layer. No natural geological deposits were identified.

4.4.2 Test Pit 2 was located on the grass bank immediately to the south-west of the church doorway (**Figure 4 and Plate 4**). Directly beneath the turf and topsoil natural chalk was identified, a depth of 0.12m BGL. A cut feature was seen to truncate the natural, representing either a post-medieval pit or a planting pit related to the current hedge line.

4.4.3 Test Pit 3 was located in the gravel car park area to the east of the church. A number of mixed silty deposits were identified beneath the compact gravel surface material (**Figure 4 and Plate 5**). The deposits appeared to be consistent with the deposits identified within Trench 1 and 2. The test pit was excavated to total depth of 1.01m, but no natural deposits were identified.

4.5 Discussion

4.5.1 The 1972 excavations at St. Paul's Church demonstrated extensive remains relating to the medieval church of St. Anastasius and earlier activity. In that instance the archaeological remains included multiple phases of burial and structural remnants. Imported topsoil was also identified, interpreted as being related to the construction of the current church in the 19th century. The archaeological evaluation reported on in this document did not identify any significant *in situ* archaeological resources, however the results can be considered to support the conclusions of the 1972 excavations.

4.5.2 The presence of multiple layers of mixed post-medieval garden soil and demolition material, seen across the site in all trenches and test pits except TP 2, reflects the redevelopment of the site in the 19th century. These various layers are likely to represent the imported soils identified in the 1972 excavations, which were interpreted as levelling and landscaping material brought into the site after the construction of St. Paul's church.

4.5.3 The disarticulated human remains identified in trenches 1 and 2 and in test pit 1 are likely to have derived from the medieval burials that are known to have been present in the site, associated to the church of St. Anastasius. The presence of these human remains within post-medieval build up layers suggests that a relatively large proportion of the medieval cemetery was either disturbed or purposefully cleared during the construction of the

Victorian church. Furthermore it indicates that there is very little survival of *in situ* archaeology in the immediate areas around Trenches 1 and 2, and test pits 1 and 3.

- 4.5.4 Test pit 2 was the only intervention in which natural geology was encountered. The natural chalk was identified at a relatively shallow depth, immediately below the turf layer. This is either an indication that the historic topography survives along the western bank, adjacent to the church, or that this particular area was reduced at the time of the current church's construction. The pit identified within this test pit appears to post-date the church's construction, however there is a possibility that earlier archaeological resources may be present in the area surrounding the test pit. This supports the anecdotal reports of burials being uncovered near the location of test pit 2 during gardening works in 1976.

4.6 Conclusion

- 4.6.1 No significant *in situ* archaeological resources were identified during the course of the archaeological evaluation. To the north-east and east of the church (the location of trenches 1 and 2 and test pit 3) all archaeological resources appear to have been truncated and damaged during the construction of the current church. It is likely that the deposits that were encountered during the evaluation formed part of wide ranging changes to the immediate landscape following the Victorian development of the site,
- 4.6.2 The bank that rises immediately to the south of the church and the west of the car park area, evidence of a post-medieval changes in topography. Earlier deposits, including a number of burials, appear to have been levelled and then the bank created from imported materials. It is unlikely that the surrounding area contains any surviving archaeological resources at a depth of 1.20m or less below ground level.
- 4.6.3 The bank, which slopes down to St. Paul's Road, to the west of the church has the potential for the survival of archaeological resources at a relatively shallow depth.
- 4.6.4 The historic topography of the site, and therefore the true archaeological horizon, appears to have been hidden by the wide-ranging landscaping and construction that took place during the Victorian period. It is highly unlikely that significant archaeological resources remain to the east or south of the church, however owing to the varied changes in ground levels over the last 150 years it is possible that areas of greater archaeological survival could be present, such as was identified during the 1972 excavations to the north the church.

5 ARCHIVE PRERARATION AND DEPOSITION

5.1 The Site Archive

5.1.1 The Site archive, to include all project records and cultural material produced by the project, will be prepared in accordance with 'Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage' (UKIC 1990) and the Institute for Archaeologists 'Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives' (ClfA 2014). On completion of the project PCA will arrange for the archive to be deposited with the Hampshire Cultural Trust.

5.2 Copyright

5.2.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the site will be retained by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved. Hampshire Cultural Trust however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use shall be non-profitmaking, and conforms to the Copyright and Related Rights regulations 2003. Further distribution and uses of the report either in its entirety or part thereof in paper or electronic form is prohibited without the prior consent of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.

5.2.2 The licence extends to the use of all documents arising from this project in all matters relating directly to the project, as well as for bona fide research purposes (which includes the Winchester HER).

5.2.3 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd has made every effort to ensure the accuracy of the content of this report. However, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd cannot accept any liability in respect of, or resulting from, errors, inaccuracies or omissions this report contains.

6 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. Is grateful to St. Matthew with St. Paul Parochial Church Council for commissioning the archaeological evaluation and to Tracy Matthews, Winchester City Council Historic Environment Team Archaeologist, for her advice.

The evaluation was undertaken by Katherine Marshall, Bart Grden and Gareth Howland.-.

7 REFERENCES

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Appendix 1: Trench and Test Pit Index

Tr./TP No.	Section No.	Context	Type	Description	Depth (m) BGL
Tr. 1	1 & 2	101	Layer	Topsoil - Dark silty sand	0.00-0.15
		102	Layer	Subsoil - Mixed dark silt	0.15-0.28
		103	Layer	Mixed post-med demolition/build up material, incl. disarticulated human remains	0.28-0.68
		104	Layer	Mixed demolition material, incl. disarticulated human remains	0.68-1.20
		105	Layer	Demolition material, incl. yellow medieval mortar	1.20-1.40+
Tr. 2	5 & 6	201	Layer	Topsoil - Dark silty sand	0.00-0.22
		202	Layer	Subsoil - Mixed dark silt, incl. chalk and disarticulated human remains	0.22-0.42
		203	Layer	Mixed garden soil and demolition material, incl. disarticulated human remains (poss leveling material)	0.42-1.06
		204	Layer	Redeposited natural chalk, no incl.	1.06-1.24+
		205	Layer	Demolition tip layer, incl. disarticulated human bone, chalk and cbm	0.42-1.15
		206	Layer	Mixed garden soil and demolition material, incl. disarticulated human remains (poss leveling material)	0.42-1.24+
Tp. 1	7 & 8	400	Layer	Topsoil - Dark sandy silt	0.00-0.12
		401	Layer	Subsoil - Mixed dark silt	0.12-0.38
		402	Layer	Dark greyish black sandy silt - build up layer creating slope	0.38-0.44
		403	Layer	Light grayish brown - silt and chalk - build up layer (tip layer) creating slope	0.38-0.64
		404	Layer	Mid brownish grey sandy sit - build up layer (tip layer) creating slope	0.38-0.64
		405	Layer	Chalk and mid grayish brown sandy silt - build up layer (tip layer) creating slope	0.38-1.10+
		406	Cut	Cut for post-medieval charnal pit	0.77-1.10+
		407	Fill	Fill of post-medieval charnal pit	0.77-1.10+
		408	Layer	Mixed garden soil and demolition material, incl. disarticulated human remains	0.80-1.10+
Tp. 2	3	300	Layer	Topsoil - Dark sandy silt	0.00-0.12

		301	Natural	Natural Chalk	0.12+
		302	Cut	Cut of Possible Pit/planting pit	0.12-0.39
		303	Fill	Fill of pit 302	0.12-0.39
Tp. 3	10	+	Layer	Gravel, binding gravel and brick rubble - car park surfacing	0.00-0.28
		500	Layer	Dark brownish grey silty sand	0.28-0.46
		501	Layer	Dark brownish grey silty sand with chalk	0.46-0.53
		502	Layer	Dark brownish grey silty sand	0.53-1.01

Appendix 2: Site Photographs



Plate 1 South-east facing section of Trench 1



Plate 2 South-west facing section of Trench 2



Plate 3 Plan view of Test Pit 1



Plate 4 View to the north of Test Pit 2



Plate 5 View to the north of Test Pit 3

Appendix 3: OASIS Form

OASIS ID: preconst1-326005

Project details

Project name	ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, WINCHESTER, HAMPSHIRE
Short description of the project	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) was appointed by the Parish of St. Matthew with St. Paul, Winchester, to carry out an archaeological evaluation, at St. Paul's Church Winchester, Hampshire, hereafter 'the site'. The site is the subject of proposed changes to access off St. Paul's Hill and to a separate proposal of the construction of new and additional parish rooms to the north of the church. The evaluation was designed in discussion with the LPA's Historic Environment Team Archaeologist (HETA) and reflected the potential of the Site to contain archaeological resources. This potential was highlighted by excavations to the north of the church carried out in 1972. The 1972 excavations uncovered significant evidence of the former medieval church, St. Anastasius, in the form of structural elements and burials. Evidence of the 19th century construction of the current church and general landscaping was also identified. The evaluation comprised the excavation of two evaluation trenches and three test pits. The evaluation trenches measured 10m X 1.8m (Trench 1) and 5m X 1.8m (Trench 2) and were located in the open area to the north-east of the church. The test pits were proposed to all measure 1.5m X 1.5m, however Test Pit 2 was extended in order to further investigate potential archaeological features. No significant in situ archaeological resources were identified during the course of the archaeological evaluation. The historic topography of the site, and therefore the true archaeological horizon, appears to have been hidden by the wide-ranging landscaping and construction that took place during the Victorian period. It is highly unlikely that significant archaeological resources remain to the east or south of the church, however owing to the varied changes in ground levels over the last 150 years it is possible that areas of greater archaeological survival could be present, such as was identified during the 1972 excavations to the north the church.
Project dates	Start: 03-04-2018 End: 06-04-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	AY648 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Community Service 1 - Community Buildings
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches", "Test Pits"
Development type	Public building (e.g. school, church, hospital, medical centre, law courts etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	HAMPSHIRE WINCHESTER WINCHESTER St. Paul's Church, Winchester, Hampshire
Postcode	SO22 5AB
Study area	0.32 Hectares
Site coordinates	SU 47689 29931 51.06619532964 -1.31933765451 51 03 58 N 001 19 09 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 65.08m Max: 65.08m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	PCA Winchester
Project brief originator	PCA
Project design originator	Thomas Hayes
Project director/manager	Thomas Hayes
Project supervisor	Katherine Marshall
Type of sponsor/funding body	Parochial Church Council
Name of sponsor/funding body	St. Matthew with St. Paul Parochial Church Council

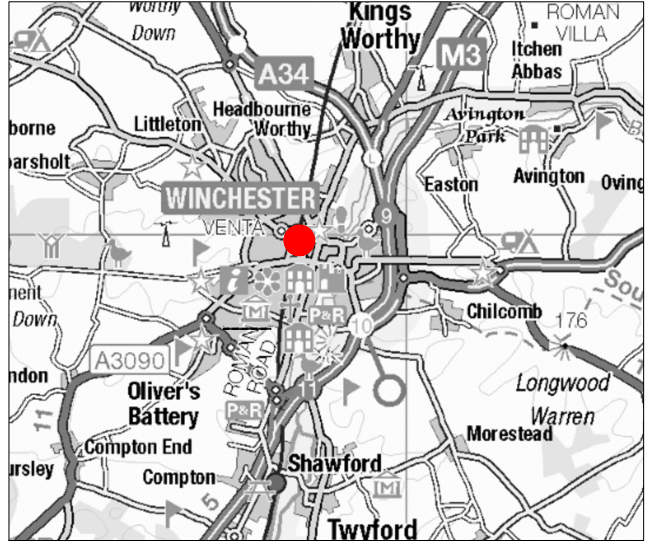
Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Hampshire Cultural Trust
Digital Archive ID	AY648
Digital Media available	"Database", "Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Hampshire Cultural Trust
Paper Archive ID	AY648
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Correspondence", "Diary", "Map", "Notebook - Excavation", "Research", "General Notes", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report"

Project bibliography 1

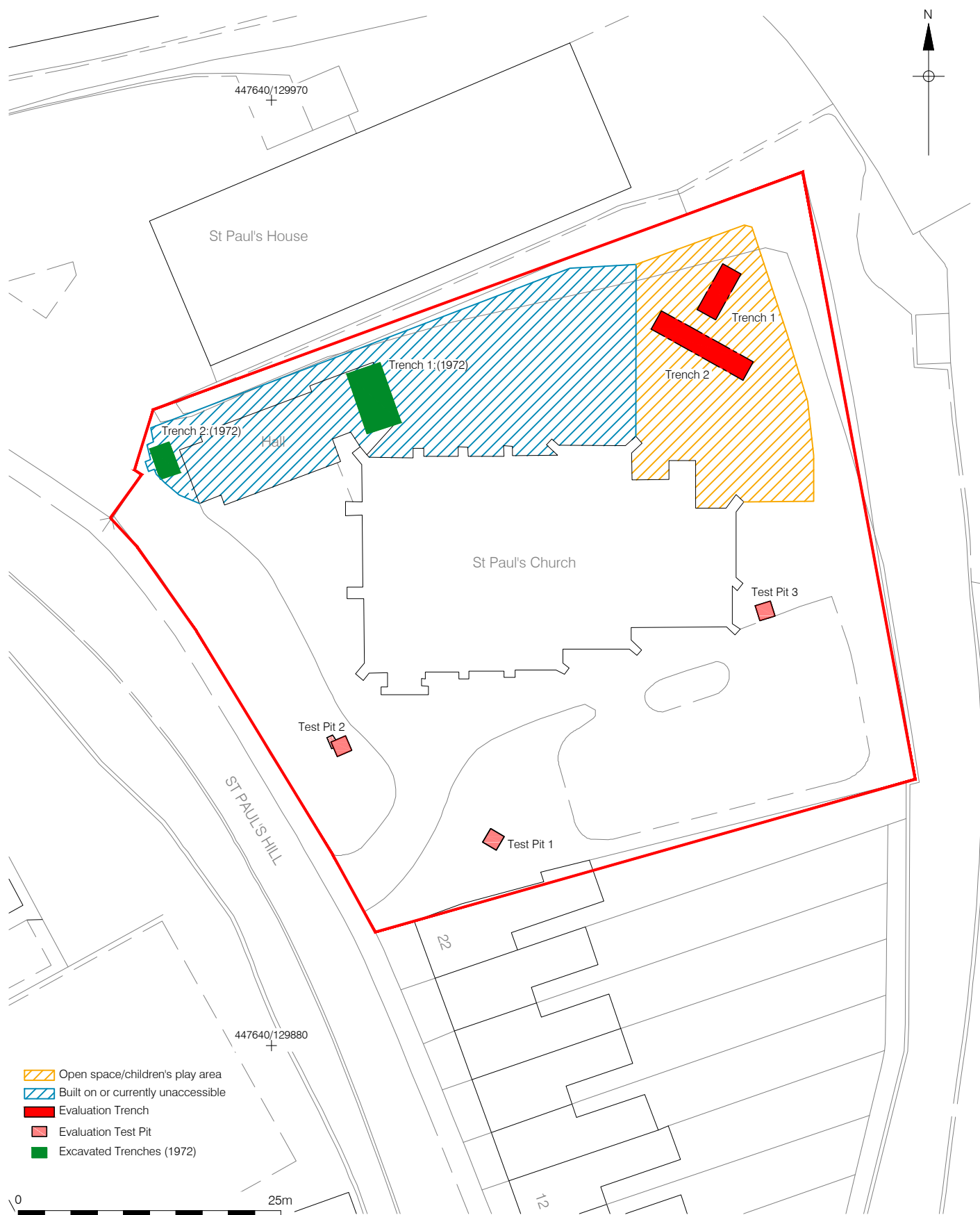
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, WINCHESTER, HAMPSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT
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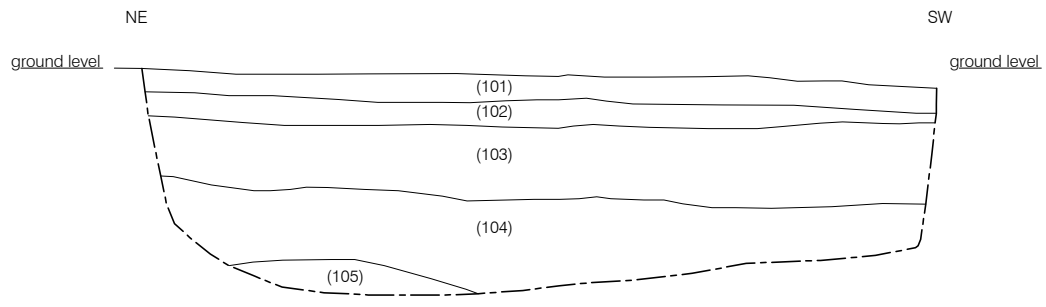
Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:2,000,000, 1:250,000 and 1:20,000 at A4



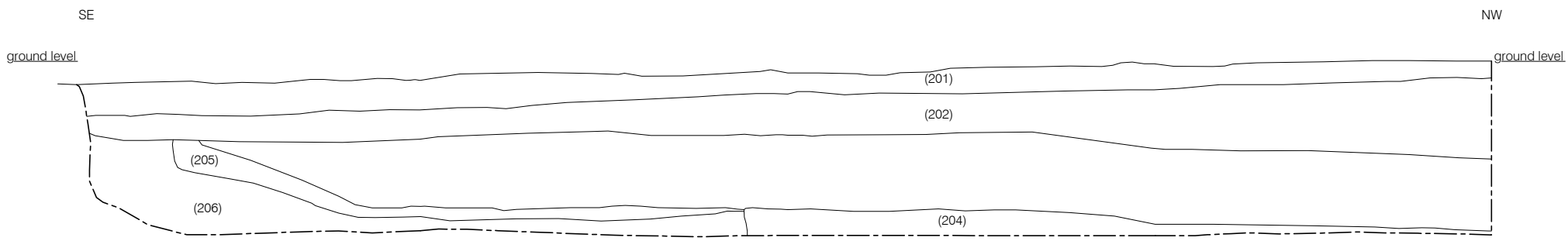
- Open space/children's play area
- Built on or currently inaccessible
- Evaluation Trench
- Evaluation Test Pit
- Excavated Trenches (1972)

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Figure 2
 Trench and Test Pit Location Plan
 1:500 at A4



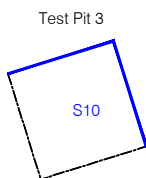
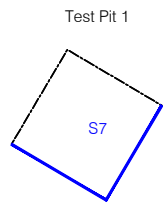
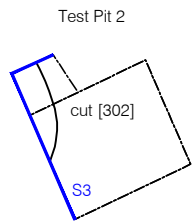
Section 1
Trench 1
Northwest Facing



Section 5
Trench 2
Northeast Facing



Figure 3
Sections of Trenches 1 and 2
1:40 at A4



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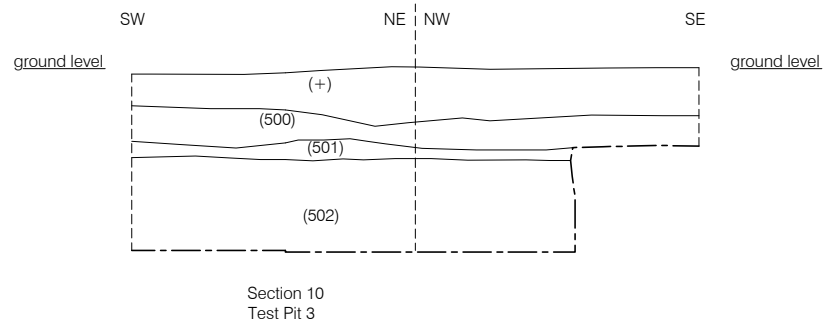
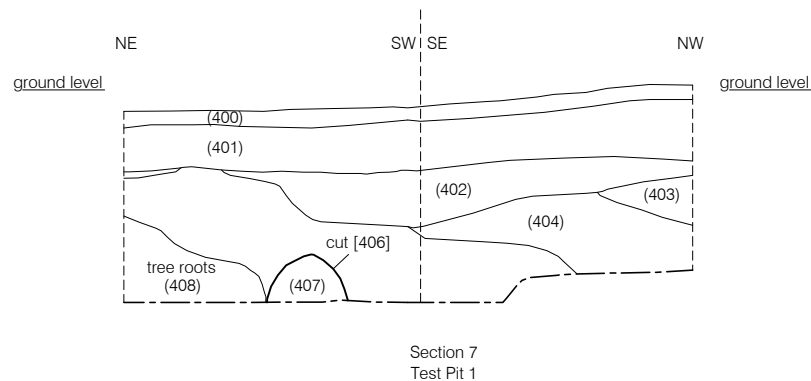
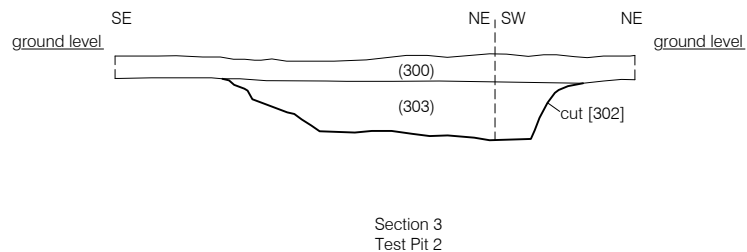


Figure
Plans and Sections of Test Pits 3,7 and 1
Plans 1:100 and Sections 1:40 at A

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